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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN JOSE DIVISION

13 GSI TECHNOLOGY, INC.,	)	Case No. 5:13-cv-01081-PSG
14 v.	)	<b>OMNIBUS ORDER RE: MOTIONS</b>
15 Plaintiff,	)	<b>TO SEAL</b>
16 UNITED MEMORIES, INC., et al.,	)	<b>(Re: Docket Nos. 814, 835, 839)</b>
17 Defendants.	)	
18	)	

19 Before the court are three motions to file six documents under seal.<sup>1</sup> “Historically, courts  
20 have recognized a ‘general right to inspect and copy public records and documents, including  
21 judicial records and documents.’”<sup>2</sup> Accordingly, when considering a sealing request, “a ‘strong  
22 presumption in favor of access’ is the starting point.”<sup>3</sup> Parties seeking to seal judicial records

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24 <sup>1</sup> See Docket Nos. 814, 835, 839.

25 <sup>2</sup> *Kamakana v. City & County of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1178 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting *Nixon v.*  
26 *Warner Commc’ns, Inc.*, 435 U.S. 589, 597 & n. 7 (1978)).

27 <sup>3</sup> *Id.* (quoting *Foltz v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 331 F.3d 1122, 1135 (9th Cir. 2003)).

1 relating to dispositive motions bear the burden of overcoming the presumption with “compelling  
2 reasons” that outweigh the general history of access and the public policies favoring disclosure.<sup>4</sup>

3 However, “while protecting the public’s interest in access to the courts, we must remain  
4 mindful of the parties’ right to access those same courts upon terms which will not unduly harm  
5 their competitive interest.”<sup>5</sup> Records attached to nondispositive motions therefore are not subject  
6 to the strong presumption of access.<sup>6</sup> Because the documents attached to nondispositive motions  
7 “are often unrelated, or only tangentially related, to the underlying cause of action,” parties moving  
8 to seal must meet the lower “good cause” standard of Rule 26(c).<sup>7</sup> As with dispositive motions, the  
9 standard applicable to nondispositive motions requires a “particularized showing”<sup>8</sup> that “specific  
10 prejudice or harm will result” if the information is disclosed.<sup>9</sup> “Broad allegations of harm,  
11 unsubstantiated by specific examples of articulated reasoning” will not suffice.<sup>10</sup> A protective  
12 order sealing the documents during discovery may reflect the court’s previous determination that  
13 good cause exists to keep the documents sealed,<sup>11</sup> but a blanket protective order that allows the  
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<sup>4</sup> *Id.* at 1178-79.

<sup>5</sup> *Apple Inc. v. Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.*, 727 F.3d 1214, 1228-29 (Fed. Cir. 2013).

<sup>6</sup> *See id.* at 1180.

<sup>7</sup> *Id.* at 1179 (internal quotations and citations omitted).

<sup>8</sup> *Id.*

<sup>9</sup> *Phillips ex rel. Estates of Byrd v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 307 F.3d 1206, 1210-11 (9th Cir. 2002);  
see Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c).

<sup>10</sup> *Beckman Indus., Inc. v. Int’l Ins. Co.*, 966 F.2d 470, 476 (9th Cir. 1992).

<sup>11</sup> *See Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1179-80.

1 parties to designate confidential documents does not provide sufficient judicial scrutiny to  
 2 determine whether each particular document should remain sealed.<sup>12</sup>

3 In addition to making particularized showings of good cause, parties moving to seal  
 4 documents must comply with the procedures established by Civ. L.R. 79-5. Pursuant to  
 5 Civ. L.R. 79-5(b), a sealing order is appropriate only upon a request that establishes the document  
 6 is “sealable,” or “privileged or protectable as a trade secret or otherwise entitled to protection under  
 7 the law.” “The request must be narrowly tailored to seek sealing only of sealable material, and  
 8 must conform with Civil L.R. 79-5(d).”<sup>13</sup> “Within 4 days of the filing of the Administrative  
 9 Motion to File Under Seal, the Designating Party must file a declaration as required by subsection  
 10 79-5(d)(1)(A) establishing that all of the designated material is sealable.”<sup>14</sup>

12 With these standards in mind, the courts rules on the instant motion as follows:

<u>Motion</u>	<u>Document to be Sealed</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Reason/Explanation</u>
Docket No. 814-2	Ex. B to ISSI’s Motion to Preclude GSI From Presenting Evidence and Argument Contrary to the Court’s Summary Judgment Order	UNSEALED.	No declaration filed in support.
Docket No. 835-4	UMI’s Omnibus Opposition to Plaintiff’s Motions in Limine	UNSEALED.	No declaration filed in support.
Docket No. 835-7	Ex. A to Ramos Decl. in Support of UMI’s Omnibus Opposition	UNSEALED.	No declaration filed in support.

21 <sup>12</sup> See Civ. L.R. 79-5(d)(1)(A) (“Reference to a stipulation or protective order that allows a party to  
 22 designate certain documents as confidential is not sufficient to establish that a document, or  
 23 portions thereof, are sealable.”).

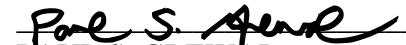
24 <sup>13</sup> Civ. L.R. 79-5(b). In part, Civ. L.R. 79-5(d) requires the submitting party to attach a “proposed  
 25 order that is narrowly tailored to seal only the sealable material” which “lists in table format each  
 26 document or portion thereof that is sought to be sealed,” Civ. L.R. 79-5(d)(1)(b), and an  
 27 “unreadacted version of the document” that indicates “by highlighting or other clear method, the  
 28 portions of the document that have been omitted from the redacted version.”  
 Civ. L.R. 79-5(d)(1)(d).

14 Civ. L.R. 79-5(e)(1).

1	Docket No. 835-9	Ex. B to Ramos Decl. in Support of UMI's Omnibus Opposition	UNSEALED.	No declaration filed in support.
2	Docket No. 839-4	GSI's Opposition to ISSI's Motion to Exclude the Expert Report of Robert J. Murphy	UNSEALED.	Designating party states that document does not contain any information that it seeks to seal.
3	Docket No. 839-5	Ex. C to Dharnidharka Decl. in Support of GSI's Opposition	UNSEALED.	Designating party states that document does not contain any information that it seeks to seal.

7 **SO ORDERED.**

8 Dated: October 7, 2015

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10 PAUL S. GREWAL

11 United States Magistrate Judge